

REPUBLICAN PARTY
ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT CHICAGO, MAY 18, 1860.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY A NECESSITY.
Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican Electors of the United States, in the discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declaration:
First, That the history of the nation during the last four years, has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature; and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

ITS FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES.
Second, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of the republican institutions; that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States and the Union, and the people must and shall be preserved; and that we reassert "these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

IS TRUE TO THE UNION.
Third, That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unexampled increase in population; its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion, so often made by Democratic members of Congress without rebuke, and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free Government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an independent people strongly to rebuke and forever silence.

EPIDIOLE STATE SOVEREIGNTY.
Fourth, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment, is essential to equal rights to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political faith depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion, by armed force, of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

SECTIONALISM OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
Fifth, That the present Demo-

cratic Administration has fir-
exceeded our worst apprehensions in its
assurances subservience to the ex-
actions of a sectional interest, as is
especially evident in its denials ex-
ceptions to force the infamous Lecomp-
ton Constitution upon the protesting
people of Kansas—in contriving the
personal relation between master and
servant to involve an unequalled pre-
judice in persons—in its attempted
abolition everywhere, on land and
sea, through the intervention of Con-
gress and the Federal Courts, of the
extreme pretensions of a purely local
interest, and in its general and un-
varying abuse of the power intrusted
to it by a contending people.
ITS EXTRAVAGANCE AND CORRUPTION.
Sixth, That the people justly view
with alarm the reckless extravagance
which pervades every department of
the Federal Government; that a re-
turn to rigid economy and account-
ability is indispensable to arrest the
system of plunder of the public treas-
ury by favored pretenses; while the
recent startling developments of
fraud and corruption of the Federal
metropolis, show that an entire
change in the political system is im-
peratively demanded.

A POLITICAL HERESY.
Seventh, That the new dogma that
the Constitution, of its own force,
carries every right to any or all the
Territories of the United States, is a
dangerous political heresy; at variance
with the explicit provisions of that
instrument itself, with contemporane-
ous exposition, and with legislative
and judicial precedent, is revolution-
ary in its tendency and subversive
of the peace and harmony of the
country.

FRAGILE THE NORMAL CONDITION OF
THE TERRITORIES.
Eighth, That the normal condition
of all the territory of the United
States is that of freedom; that as our
republican fathers, when they had
established slavery in all our national
territory, ordained that no person
should be deprived of life, liberty, or
property, without the process of law,
it becomes our duty, by legislation,
whenever such legislation is neces-
sary to maintain this provision of
the Constitution against all attempts
to violate it; and we deny the author-
ity of Congress, the Territorial Leg-
islature, of any individuals, to give
legal existence to slavery in any
territory of the United States.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.
Ninth, That we brand the recent
opening of the African slave-trade,
under the cover of our national flag,
as a crime against humanity, a
burning shame to our country and
our race, and we call upon Congress to
take prompt and efficient measures
for the total and final suppression of
that execrable trade.

SLAVERY VS. THE PEOPLE.
Tenth, That in their recent vot-
es, by their Federal Governors, of
the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slave-
ry in those territories, we find a
recognition of the principle of the
Democratic principle of non-inter-
vention and popular sovereignty,

embodied in the Kansas and Ne-
braska bill, and a demonstration of
the deception and fraud involved
therein.

ADMISSION OF KANSAS.
Eleventh, That Kansas should, of
right, be immediately admitted as a
State, under the constitution recently
formed and adopted by her people,
and accepted by the House of Repre-
sentatives.

DEVELOPMENT OF OUR INDUSTRIAL
INTERESTS.
Twelfth, That while providing re-
venue for the support of the Federal
Government by duties upon imports,
sound policy requires such an adjust-
ment of these imports as to en-
courage the development of the in-
dustrial interests of the whole coun-
try, and we commend that policy of
national exchanges which secures to
the workmen liberal wages, to the
agriculture remunerating prices,
to mechanics and manufacturers an ad-
equate reward for their skill, labor,
and enterprise, and to the nation
commercial prosperity and independ-
ence.

FREE HOMESTADES.
Thirteenth, That we protest against
any policy or alliance to the injury
of the public lands held by actual settlers,
and against any view of the free
homestead policy which would place
settlers as paupers or supplicants for
public bounty, and we demand the
recognition of the principle of the
satisfactory Homestead measure
which has already been passed in
the House.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.
Fourteenth, That the Republican
party is opposed to any change in
our naturalization laws, or any State
legislation which would deprive
citizenship hitherto accorded to em-
igrants from foreign lands shall be
abridged or impaired; and in favor
of giving a full and efficient protec-
tion to the rights of all classes of
citizens, whether native or natural-
ized, both at home and abroad.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.
Fifteenth, That appropriations by
Congress for River and Harbor Im-
provements of a national character,
required for the accommodation and
security of an existing commerce,
are authorized by the Constitution
and justified by an obligation of the
Government to protect the lives and
property of its citizens.

THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
Sixteenth, That a railroad to the
Pacific Ocean is imperatively de-
manded by the interests of the whole
country, and that the Government
ought to render immediate and
efficient aid in its construction, and
to carry out the primary theory, a
transcontinental road should be promptly
established.

CO-OPERATION INVITED.
Seventeenth, Finally, having thus
set forth our distinctive principles
and views, we invite the co-operation
of all citizens, however differing in
other questions, who substantially
agree with us in their affluence and
support.

N. ARNOLD DOUGLASS.—A Sketch.
We copy the following sharp, re-
vealing and truthful sketch of one of the
Democratic candidates for the Pres-
idency from the *Steeleburgh Herald*.

Mr. Douglas was born a Yankee—
he was a native of Vermont, where he
inherited the vigorous traits of the
sons of New England, but emi-
grated thenceforth early enough to
avoid contracting many of the Part-
isan virtues which had fastened to the
character of that people. He located in
the West, where he found a wide
field for the exercise of his natural
shrewdness and indomitable energy,
which were equal to almost any
emergency. He here directed his tal-
ents, which were of no ordi-
nary mold, to politics. Success fol-
lowed almost every effort, and in
early life he took position among the
most prominent leaders of the Democ-
ratic party. He was a partisan leader
in the radical sense of the word,
which was unscrupulous in its nature.

With a limited education, less
polish, and no magnanimity towards
opponents, he became, as many
only are magnanimous, he possessed,
in an eminent degree, the identifi-
cation of the people with the popular
mind—he was the man for the
indiscriminate crowd. Having a to-
tal lack of dignity, which is the
popularity was in question, he became
the idol of that class of people, par-
ticularly who regard Democracy as
synonymous with vulgarity. He
was the worst more than all others
upon which he arose to popular dis-
tinction.

But Mr. Douglas has, like many
other men seeking renown, a "vail-
ing ambition" which seldom fails to
"overstep itself." He was fully
aware of the fact that the South con-
trolled the Democratic party, and
that to secure the support of the
Southern States, he was to secure the
nomination for the Presidency. To
gain that it was requisite that he
should subvert the interest of the
slave holders, slave breeders, and
slave-drivers—to stultify his convictions
of justice and humanity—to
"crawl upon his belly and out."

For his own selfish ends Mr.
Douglas made these sacrifices, and
became the "willful instrument"
in the hands of slavery to do any
act of shameless recklessness
that might be demanded of him. He
thereupon volunteered the repeal of
the "Missouri Compromise"—a com-
pact sacred alike to the great spirit
of the Whig and Democratic parties,
the consummation of which was the
taken him to the great spirit of the
Henry Clay—opposition to the repeal
of which Benton desired inscribed
upon his tombstone, that the name
may be thus commemorated to posterity.

This compromise, by which the
peace of the country was maintained
upon the question of slavery, the
maintenance of the Union, and the
perpetuity of the Union, Mr. Douglas
set about to repeal. And, by this
action, he set at naught the sacred
of the slave-holding interest, backed
by a vocal Democratic Administra-
tion, and succeeded. In doing so, he
was not his object to subject the country
to his Popular Sovereignty

dodge, but to aid in planting slavery
in territory reserved by sacred com-
pact to freedom, and against the will
of the people, through the potency
of "freely legislation."

But the rupture that followed the
repeal of the sacred compromise—the
dissection of parties and the
revolution of political organizations,
pending the passage of the Nebraska
Act, convinced him that he had
made a serious, if not an irreparable
blunder. The point had been reached
at which the North ceased to
cooperate. Having satisfied himself
upon this point, his tactics were
soon decided upon. Having delib-
erately betrayed the North, jeopard-
izing the peace and perpetuity of
the Confederacy thereby—he unhesi-
tatingly betrayed the South, and re-
traced his steps far enough to
swindle the people, if possible, by
the dogma of Popular Sovereignty
—which, through the action of the
Supreme Court, is nothing more than
a transparent political ruse to
villains as it is transparent.

But he has failed—signally failed
—except in the eyes of the masses of
the Union against the ether—failed,
except in saving the seeds of dissen-
sion broadcast, and he has failed
moreover, in another sense, which
he takes more seriously to heart: that
he has failed to win the nomination
which he sought, and which only resulted
in forcing the party to fragments,
and placing himself before the country
for President, not as the leader
of a great party, but as the head
of an insignificant faction, against
which the whole force of the Admin-
istration party and the straightfor-
ward friends of Slavery are united
in an uncompromising and solid col-
umn. The defeat of the Douglas
ticket by the Fremont ticket, of
stronger desire than the defeat of
Mr. Lincoln, the Republican nom-
inee, and to that sad the most bitter
and unrelenting strife ever placed
on record has already begun.

Douglas has played a reckless,
dishonest, and unprincipled game,
regardless of the interests of a con-
siderable number of his countrymen.
He has played with edged tools and
got out. He has flattered with the
Cyprus of slavery, and got the whip
of the Presidency, and bound to secure
it every human—by the sacrifice
of his conscience, as well as party
states of conscience and laws, both hu-
man and divine, he has come short
of the standard of a nation—the
dishonor of these United States—
temporarily, but definitely and
positively. A just retribution has
taken him. "Mens, ment, teip, uhi-
—he has been weighed in the
balance and found wanting!

NEW YORK FOR DOUGLASS.—The *Evening*
Journal affects to believe that New York
will object to vote for Douglas—desays.
There is no "affection" about it.
The *Age* knows equally well with the
Journal that the election of New York
on an hundred to one. It seems quite
impossible, any contingency can arise
which will place the election of New York
can be given to any candidate. It is non-
sense to suppose that the *Age* can be
convinced its readers that Douglas
is the only man who can be elected.
To set up, with its claims, is to cut discredit
upon all its statements.—*Albany Journal*

